The Washington Times

(Every Day in the Year) OWNED AND ISSUED BY

The Washington Times . . Publishing Company

Editor: MARSHALL CUSHING:

City Editor: EMORY FOSTER Office: HUTCHINS BUILDING. CORNER TENTH AND D STREETS NORTHWEST Telephone-Editorial Rooms, 287-3

Price, Daily Edition...... One Cent



WASHINGTON D. C. APRIL 26, 1894.

The Wenther To-day. For the District of Columbia, Maryland and Virginia, fair; slightly warmer; easterly

News and Advertising Advertising and News

These are what a public journal requires. And THE TIMES has them

(And it is going to have both more and more.) The news is essential, Also the gossip is news, and The advertising is essential, And it also is news.

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The circulation of THE TIMES is increasing stendily, but not as fast as its thousands of patrons wish. The business office is very busy, but it can be busier. So send the subscriptions in! Show this very paper to a friend. Perhaps he has not seen it. Perhaps she has not seen it. Unquestionably he or she would like it. Don't beg anybody to take THE TIMES; but give them a chance to enjoy its news, its gossip, its story, its house-

ON ROTTING IN IAIL.

The many admirers of Hon, Edward Rose water, editor of the Omaha Ree, and these admirers are scattered all over the country were amused yesterday morning to read that he had been incarcerated for thirty days for contempt of court. The feeling of amusement however, soon gave place to a sentiment akin to admiration. The friends of Mr. Rosewater were promptly impelled to say to themselves: "Go it, Rosey, go it!"

Then they read his defiance of the court: "It is a monstrous doctrine. I had rather ro in forty tails and prisons than to surrender what has been fought for by the fathers of this re-public, which includes the liberty of the press to riticise public servants—and the courts are pub-He servants as much as any class."

We cannot learn offhand and a thousand miles away or more, of all the facts in this celebrated case, but whatever they are, we are inclined to say with the many friends of Mr. Rosewater, scattered all over the country.

"Go it, Rosey; go it!" The press has been called the palladium of our liberties. The press has been said to be powerful. The press is the palladium of our liberties, if it is honest and fearless; and it is powerful if it is earnest and honest. If it fails in its public mission, however, it is a menace to the community in which it drags its life out. It lacks imagination, and humor, and good nature, and literary comfort, for the trials of every day. Worse than that, it stimulates the sensation loving, the vicious, and the base. A newspaper needs to be like

charitable. It is well that an editor should not in fall now and then for his principles. It is well that he should rot in forty jalis, if necessary. It is well that he should show his reader (who ought to be his followers) that he is not some anonymous shuttlecock without ideas, without the knowledge to formulate them, without the nerve to take the consequences.

a brave and good man, outspoken, true,

THE CHANCE OF NEW ORLEANS. The small share of New

Orienns in the commerce between the United States and the Latin-American countries has always been the cause of surprise and comment. From the geographical situation of that city in relation to the great producing and consuming section of the United States

as well as to the southern republies and colonies, one would suppose that the metropolis of the gulf ought to command the great part of both the export and the import trade, She lies only four days distant from the northern ports of Central and South America, less than one-half of the sailing time to New York and enjoys communication by rail or water with every manufacturing and commercial central center in the South and the West,

The distance from New York and Chicago, and New Orleans and Chicago is about the same; but the distance from Chicago to the isthmus, the great distributing point from the southern trade, via New Orleans, is only about half as great as via New York. Never theless, nine-tenths of the merchandise that is furnished by the Northwest to the Southern markets, both the agricultural and mechanical products, is shipped halfway across the continent by rail or lake to the Atlantic. and from New York southward, instead along the longitudinal line which nature has

marked for man to follow. The region tributary to New Orleans em braces over one-third of the total area of the United States, and furnishes 15,000 miles of navigable waters and is settled by nearly 30,-000,000 people. It contains 70 per cent, of the swine, nearly 60 per cent, of the milch cows, 55 per cent, of the cattle, and 40 per cent, of the forest lands found in the entire country; producing, also, four-fifths of the corn and two-thirds of the wheat. The crops mentioned are valued at \$800,000,000 annually. and the live stock has an average value of

8470,000,000. The great cotton belt of the United States in which is raised 3,500,000,000 pounds of raw material yearly, is naturally tributary to New Orleans, the chief outlet for the exports amounting to 2,500,000,000 pounds, valued at 8220,000,000. Of late years, also the manufacture of cotton has taken a great leap in the southern states, their mills, which now pro-

duce \$50,000,000 worth of goods annually have trebled their capacity and the value of their products within a decade.

The coal fields of the Mississippi basin cove an area of 175,000 square miles, about one fourth that of Mexico, and produce 85,000,000 tons of coal annually. In the southern states iron and coal are generally found together in quantities, which fact is having too much to do with the astonishing increase of iron man-ufactures which has taken place in this section within the past decade. The Upper Lake region furnishes the northern states with the bulk of the ore which they consume. In the production of pig iron Alabama now stands third in the United States, Illinois is fourth, Pennsylvania and Ohio first and second. Of the 9,500,000 tons produced throughout the country the states of the Mississippi basin are credited with over 80 per cent.

Ten years ago of the \$5,300,000,000 which represented the total value of the country's manufactures, the Mississippi basin produced nearly two-thirds. The proportion now reaches 70 per cent. A decade ago it was producing three-fourths of the flour (valued at \$585,185,000), four-fifths of the agricultural implements and wagons (\$133,600,000), and about one-half of the malt liquor (\$101 000 -000), while the lumber product (\$270,000,000) was a Northwestern and Southern monopoly. In 1890 these totals had been increase fully 30 per cent., the country tributary to the Mississippi valley earning three-fourths of the

DISPOSE OF THE TARIFF BILL. The Sherman law, so called, was made for several months the scapegoat of all our financial ills. It had nothing to do with them that has been shown. Then, the scapegoat was the tariff proposition. Some have insisted that the proposed change in our national industrial policy caused so much uncertainty among manufacturers (whose operations are really woven in with those of all branches of business), that the country is brought practically to a working standstill. However this may be, the impression that it is true has somehow spread; and even if nothing but the impression were general, the effect would be the same. We say, therefore -though probably the Senators and the Representatives who chance to read this will not care much for the utterances of newspapers, no matter how fevered they may be-that the Senate and the House ought really to dispose of the tariff bill in some way. If they mean to pass it, let them pass it. If they mean to beat it, let them beat it. But let them do

something. If it is not true that the uncertainty about tariff legislation is the cause of this unparelleled industrial depression, let us at least prove it by experience. If investers are waiting until the tariff question is settled, let it be settled, so they can begin to invest again. If there is any possible chance to find our way out of this dismal swamp of hard times, why not try to find it? If we do not find it, we can at least try something else.

It is too much to expect Congress to meet without talking yards and yards of perfectly valueless stuff, which is perfectly valueless even as campaign material; but why not these solons dispense with these wretched mouth ings at once, in a generation when the country is crying for relief, and simply act? Everybody's mind is made up; and let him act. Let him insist that everybody else shall act,

SPEEDING A YOUNG AMERICAN.

What is there in the world, we would like to know, more laudable, more inspiriting than the indomitable enterprise of the young American? To be an American is to challenge the respect of the civilized world. To be young is to match the sagest and the most famous and successful of the world with the enthusiasm that never discusses failure. THE Times has felt an interest in the Polar expedition of Walter Wellman from its first beginning. This thoughtful, daring young man must have profited by his year of study of the Arctic problem. He must have been made capable by his years of experience in the newspaper field. He must give a good account of himself when he has worked out this, the highest ambition of his life. We expeet Walter Wellman to penetrate the fee eack quicker and farther than anyother explorer. If it may be said that his advantages in the way of equipments and supplies are superior to any others, it may also be said that he has collected them himself. So we wish him all of us Americans God speed. He will surely find out something and he will

HITS-OR MISSES.

After all, it would have been hardly poetic for poor, old Billy McGarrahan to die at any

Gen. Weaver now threatens to run for Con gress from Kansas.

It would be well for the United States Senate, and the House also, to play ball.

Postmaster General Bissell's order that no new post office shall have in its name more than one syllable would seem to shut out the name of the Postmaster General himself: which is wrong.

It has not escaped observation that Captain Anson's Chicago team begins the season with its time-honored percentage of .000,

It is thought that Mrs. Colonna has agreed to go back to Mr. Colonna on condition that the husband will himself walk the floor with the baby at night hereafter. At least the armies of the commonwealer

re getting along faster than Congress.

It has been remarked that it was Samuel L Clemens and not Mark Twain that failed. A Chicago minister has been asking what he can do to be saved. Nothing, probably,

if he insists upon living in Chicago. The Tammany Times remarks that we never hear that the singer is to sing a song "by request" that we don't feel that we would

like to ask him to prove it. About 10,000 newspapers have discovered that the Coxey movement is no joke. They all used to think it was.

It is rumored that Lillian Russell is already ontemplating divorce; but just at present we don't see that we can do anything about it.

French ballet girls, it seems, begin their careers at seven. Nobody knows at what age they end them.

So it seems that Senator Morgan charges that money was used to elect President Cleve

In the piney woods district of Louisian 3,446 people voted for the income tax and for free silver to 151 against.

Senator Mills desires us to deny that he is an enemy of Senator Murphy because of the latter's championship of the American collar and cuff, which, it has been rumored, Mr. Mills never wears.

Great scheme, great scheme, this putting the Treasury vaults under special guard! Millionaire Mackey denies it, and perhapafter all Mr. Colonna has not agreed to get up at 5 in the morning and make the fire.

Eagle has issued a pretty little handbook of the National Capital. It is suspected that Addison Atkins is the author.

article of commerce? Goodsby (walking up)—Brandy.—Tid-Bits.

Brandy and Soda. or of Chemistry-Gentlemen, I hold n my hand a phial of sods. What chemical shall I combine with it to produce a valuable

CLOAK ROOM AND GALLERY.

There is many a man who has felt himself ag grieved that Senator John Sherman was un-able to remember him or to call him by name. It is a faculty the lack of which seriously handleaps a man in public life. Perhaps the great Ohioan might have been President but for the lack of it. But the fact of his forget ting a man's name is no evidence in John Sherman's case of his wanting in esteem for the forgetten one. In a recent speech he paused confusedly when he wanted to refer to something that had been said by "Mr.—Mr.—my neighbor on my left—the Senator from Massachusetta," Senator Aldrich, sitting just behind him, suggested Hoar. Sherman and Hoar have been associated in public life for an indefinite number of years. They are friends and what may be termed intimate acquaintances. The Sherman and the Hoar families are related. Yet the Senator from Ohio was made to come out of the absorbtion in his subject in which he was invested to call the name of Senator Hoar. It is related as a fact of a wealthy old resident of a western town that he wandered all over the town in a fit of profound abstraction one morning. Some one stopped him to say "Good merning, Mr. Hayden." Sherman's case of his wanting in esteem for

Mr. Hayden."

The old fellow looked up excitedly and exclaimed: "That's it! That's it! I've been trying to think of that name all morning, and I couldn't sign a check at the bank."

Forgetfulness of names is not an unusual peculiarity among men, but it is a fatal lack in a man who seeks popularity with the masses of the needle. es of the people.

"Talk about reading Hill out of the Democratic party," said a Democratic Congressman from New York yesterday, "why the proposition is absolutely absurd. We can't afford to drive anybody out of the party now. The

ecent elections show that, "But so far as any such action is concerned. I do not think it probable or even possible. It has been a time-honored Democratic preregative to oppose any measure according to one's convictions, and I do not see that Mr. Hill has done anything more than many a Democrat at some time in his career.

Mr. Boutelle, of Maine, is one of the few Congressmen who is a born shopper.

Almost every day he walks up from the Capitol to the Hotel Hamilton, where he lives, and at least every other day he stops to make our chases. Occasionally he has been seen, ike Santa Claus, with so many bundles that e had hard work carrying them all. Like all shoppers, he has his particular stores, and one is an Italian fruit vendor's on Fourteenth street, at which he usually halts o purchase supplies.

Several members of Congress spoke in an indertone of apprehension yesterday concerning the Coxey movement.

"It is not the Coxeyites themselves that are to be feared," said one, "as it is the lawless crowds of rogues which may come from other cities. I believe that the Coxey army consists of honest and law-abiding citizens, and that there is not the slightest danger of disorder from them. But I do fear that others with less respect for law, and with less patriotism, will try to capture the demonstration in their own behalf, and that, although they may not ecomplish it, it may result unfortunately

The necessity for economy in the appropriations for new Federal buildings throughomt the country has resulted in a proposition for the settlement of the many demands now being made by Congressmen for appropriations

for their particular districts.

In brief, it is this: An allotment will be made informally and an endeavor made to secure something for each state now, other demands to be settled later on when there is more money to expend. Chairman Bankhead is said to favor such a scheme and it affords at least a possible solution to what is always, and now in particular, a difficult que

Very few Congressmen from the West, South, or Southwest who are lawyers are able to contine their practice after entering Congress. Mr. Bailey, of Texas, for instance, says he has not handled a case since he en-tered Congress, and believes that very few Congressmen who live 1,000 miles from Washsays, however, that many allow their

He says, however, that many allow their names to remain on the firm paper in order to have some hold on their jusiness when they return, or in case of abandoning po-litical life, and not a few make a point of de-voting a little of their time every day to read-ing law in the House library or that of the Supreme Court in order to keep up to date on the decisions.

apport of measures pending or soon to come That is one reason—perhaps the principal

That is one reason—perhaps the principal reason—why the Senate has practically determined to do nothing in the matter until the tariff is disposed of. It is not thought safe to allow any differences of the kind to diminish the party enthusiasm of one Senator or

There are one or two other states where the

Postal Contract Awarded. Postmaster General Bissell yesterday afteron awarded the postal envelope contract to the Morgan-Plimpton Companies, the present contractors, Their bid was \$84,036. The figures submitted by the Holyoke Envelope Company of Holyoke, Mass., the only other bidder, were \$87,840, a difference of \$3,804 in bidder, were \$87,840, a universely the bids. The cost at present contract prices is \$88,957. The award makes a reduction of 18 \$88,307. The award makes a reduction of \$4,922 in the cost to the government, or over 5½ per cent, as compared with the present contract. The number of bidders created some surprise among the officials, as a haif dozen firms competed for the contract last year. At that time the Postmaster General year. At that time the Postmister General deemed the figures too high and not commensurate with the fall in prices of materials. As a consequence readvertisement for bids was a ordered. The contract will be in operation during the fiscal year, ending June 30, 1895.

Two Committees After Them. There are two distinct investigations Pacific railroad affairs in progress before House committees. The Pacific Roads Committee is considering the main question of ettling the great debt due the government. Representative Boatner also has a subcom-mittee from the Judiciary Committee, considering the Boatner resolution, for begin-ning suits against individual directors of the Pacific roads. There is no conflict between the two investigations, for, although they are on parallel lines, one is against the roads while the other is against individuals con-rected with the roads

Minor Accidents Franklin Schöyer, a plate printer in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, mashed the fingers of his left hand in a printing press yesterday. The wound was cressed at the Emergency hos-

ected with the roads.

pital
Thomas Contello, an Italian newsboy about 10
years old, living on E street, near Ninth northwest, fell on the sidewalk at Seventh street and
Louisiana avenue and fractured both bones of
his right forearm. He was taken to the Emerg-

CONGRESSIONAL LOCALS.

The House District committee will give a hear-ing next Tuesday to Mr. McGowan upon his pro-posed plan of a new system of sewerage for this

The Speaker af the House has received a com-munication from Sixth Auditor Howard, asking for legislation to relieve the overcrowded condi-tion of the Bush building on E street.

Senator Peffer yesterday introduced a bill to provide that the act "to incorporate the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral foundation of the District of Columbia," approved January 6, 1883, shall, in respect of the powers of the corporators and trustees therein named, be deemed to mean that when the board of trustees shall have been daily chouse by the inversor-respective. uly chosen by the incorporators, the said board half succeed to and exercise all the powers of the corporation, of whatever name and nature, and all the powers of the said trustees contained

and all the powers of the said trustees contained in the set.

Senator Frys yesterday introduced a bill to authorize the Great Falls Power Company to sell electricity for light and power purposes in the District. The bill sets forth the incorporation of the company under acts of legislature in Virginia and Maryland, and provides that the company shall have the power to make contracts for the saie of electricity and to connect its lines and conduits with any lines and conduits of the United States in the District, and of any company, corporation, or person now or hereafter authorized to use, sell, or distribute electricity for light or power purposes in the District. The company is required to give a bond of \$50,000 with two sufficient securities. The bill was referred to the District Committee.

AS THE CROWDS COME OUT.

Mr. Nat C. Goodwin, in his play "A Gilded Fool," is the coming attraction at the Na-tional, where he begins a week's engagement next Monday. The play and the man together, when they came to Washington before were a much-liked combination. This part were a much-liked combination. This part is one in which Mr. Goodwin looks handsome. It is not often that Mr. Goodwin looks handsome. He remarks in "A Glided Fool" that his grandpapa was so fond of new things that he wont to the extreme of dying of pulumonia. Mr. Goodwin seems to have gone back to pure comedy. There is no more funnier man than he in his own line.

Not Goodwin is the man who so many years go that you wouldn't look at him and believe it used to travel through New England as a star aggregation of one. He would not send a man a week or so ahead of him to paste bills and not until the night of his performance in a town would be arrive with his trunk on the stage coach. But ween he had done his funny business the town was with him.

"Rush City" comes to the Academy. It ells in the farce way of Rush City, an Oklaama boom town. Mr. Rush starts the town. He persuades would-be investors that it is already a prosperous city and a safe place for their money, and they journey to the wilds and find it twenty miles from wood and forty from water. The company has several good comedians and fetching women.

" A Milk White Flag" after waving for a ime rather uncertainly in not by any means a gale of popularity, is finally fluttering gaily a gaie of popularity, is finally fluttering gaily quite as Mr. Hoyt wishes. Its success in Chicago since sundry changes were made a while ago has been greater every week. Mr. Hoyt says that the corps is more than ever in evidence, and you will remember perhaps, that it was the corps that the critics said would kill it. Mr. Hoyt is now working on "A Black Sheep" and "A Summer Girl." What fetching titles he chooses.

The names connected with the performance of the Mikado by the Mask and Wig Club tonight are a remarkable list of talented people in their various lines. Carpenters, electricians, and stage directors have been working for the last few days at Metzerott hall, and marthe last fow days at Metzerott hall, and mar-velous changes have been wrought by them under the direction of these artists and stage sharps. Besides Frof. Cloward, director; Mr. Willis B. Magruder, assistant stage manager, and Mr. Oille C. Hine, president of the club, Mr. Hunter Jones, architect; Mr. J. R. Gallo-way, electrician; Count R. de Maury, dec-orator; M. Ziff, property man at the National theater; Mr. Newton H. Bowman, Stepon Nicolaides, and other pages dispersion. National theater; Mr. Newton H. Bowman, Simon Nicolaides and others versed in stage eraft and Japanese love have lent their as-sistance. The stage setting of a Japanese house is charmingly real and artistic. In this bright petit fairy land the first produc-"Mikado" entirely by male is to be given. It will be a novel perform-ance, but in addition it will be a good one musically and dramatically. The full list of the cast which I gave last Sunday is un-

The remarkable performance of the four Nelson sisters at the Lyceum this week is worth a visit. They are a startlingly skillful athletic team, doing things I never saw before Their quick handsprings are bewilder-ing. One of the girls, who lifts her three sisters, must have a muscle measurement in her arm of fifteen inches.

Johnny Griffin and his athletic and specialty company will be at the Lyceum next week. Griffin, the "Braintree Lad," is the boy who fought young Griffo "a draw" in Boston the other day. He is accompanied by Boston the other day. He is accompanied by Ike Weir, the Belfast Spider, who wishes to box with local aspirants for fame, and thinks \$50 worth that no one in his class will stay with him four rounds. The vaudeville performance with the boxers is done by well-known people. Monroe and Mack, Conroy and McFariand, Al Grant, Campbell and Evans, and Miss Gertrude Reynolds are among them. There will be matiness every day during the week.

Beauties from Greensboro. lege, Greensboro, N. C., accompanied by a bevy of handsome young lady students, members of the senior class, arrived last evening for a visit of several days. The party is pleasantly located at the residence of Mrs. Julia H. Rea, 407 Fourth street northwest. owing are in the party: Misses Lizzi The Florida appointments which are engaging Senators Pasco and Call in such a bitter fight, and compelling so much loss of time in executive sessions, are food for the other Senators adent in making deal for the collection. The following are in the party: all-ses Luzze Davis, Nealie Spence, Mary Atkins, Buellee Bagby, Fannie Parker, Clyde Ellington, Carrie Ailen, Carrie Webster, Sudie Hunt, Birdie Black, Mamie Baxter, Mattie Johns, Irene Mitchell, Louisa Batson, Lulu Carr, Mamie Gailey, Marriotte Betts, Emma Lowrey, Mag-

gie Poindexter. Will Not Be Taxed. In the Senate yesterday Senator Sherman called attention to petitions that were presented in reference to income tax on building and loan associations and said that he understood an amendment had been agreed upon by the Finance Committee which would meet the objections made by the petitioners. Senator West said this was so and stated that the surport of the amendment was to prevent a tax upon investors in building associations who went into them for the purpose of secur-ing homes, but not upon those who made the investment simply to secure a return upon

Colored Republican Convention Call. The McKinley Tariff League, which has its headquarters in Washington, has issued a call for a convention of colored Republican clubs of the United States to be held here the first Monday in July. Each club will be represented by two delegates and one alternate. The league is indorsed by the Republican Congressional campaign committee. Lewis Willis is its president, and responses to the call should be sent to him at \$28 Second street southwest.

Romero Doubts It.

The report that the Mexican government was considering retaliatory measures against the countries which had demonstized silver. by a higher tariff on imports, was shown to Minister Romero yesterday. The minister was not inclined to give credence to it. He said that while such a move might have been suggested by Mexican legislators, he did not believe that it would receive strong support believe that it would receive strong support or was in accord with the policy of the gov-

Is the United States Linble? Secretary Carlisle has fixed upon next Mon day as the time when he will give a hearing to J. C. Carter, of New York, counsel for the North American Commercial Company, on several questions now pending in regard to Bering sea matters. One of the questions to be argued is the liability of the government for losses sustained by the company by rea-son of the scaling down of the number of skins that might be taken under the existing

AT THE DISTRICT BUILDING.

S. D. Gibson has been promoted to class two
of the police force, vice W. E. Austin resigned
and Patrick Creagh has been promoted to clastwo, vice John Trammell, removed.

The following watchmen of the Smithsonlan
Institute have here appointed additions

Institute have been appointed addition privates on the police force: W. H. Breisfor J. H. Brown, J. J. Dresmond, J. J. Dolan, A. Fant, E. P. Herndeen, J. H. Horan, G. S. Kir Alexander Skinner, and W. W. Wallinsford.

Alexander Skinner, and W. W. Wallinsford.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has requested permission to renew six poles on First street, between H and Florida avenue northeast, along the line of the Baltimore and Ohio raliroad; also permission to reset four existing poles on Water street, between Twenty-ninth and Thirty-eccond streets northwest.

The Commissioners have been asked to look into the claims of that section in the neighborhood of New York avenue and Twenty-first streets, and requested to pave Twenty-first streets and requested to pave Twenty-first street from E street to New York avenue, and regulate the grade as far down as C street. It is also suggested that the streets in the vicinity be brought up to the grade, and New York avenue be curbed from Nineteenth to Twenty-third streets.

Streets.

Several days ago the attention of the Commissioners was called by Intendant Stoutenburgh of the Washington Asylum to the fact that he had in the male workhouse a number of small colored boys under sixteen years of age, and proposed that they be transferred to the reform school. The District Attorney yesterday advised the Commissioners that it would not be school. The District Attorney restords advised the Commissioners that it would not be competent for the court to change the sentence so as to increase it. The boys will serve out their sentences in the work house. Col. Truesdell has sent a telegram to Commissioner Ross stating that he will be at his deak about 11 o'clock this morning. CLIFFORD IN A GALLOP.

dontgomery Stakes Resulted in an Easy Victory for Leigh's Colt. MEMPHIS. April 25 .- The last day of the emphis meeting was clear and warm. The dance was large. Four out of six races were won by odds on favorites. One by a 6 to 3 first choice and one by a 5 to 2 selection. Clifford won the Montgomery stakes from Yo Tambien and Poytonia in a big gal-

from Yo Tambien and Peytonia in a big gallop. Results:

FIRST RACE—Six furlongs. Hibernia Queen.

55 (C. Wober), 5 to 5, won; Revonue, 105 (G. Taylor), 15 to 1, second; Captain Drane, 109 (J. Hill),

4 to 1, third. Time—1:1754.

SECOND RACE—For two-year-olds, four furlongs. Fertile, 113 (R. Williams), 7 to 10, won;
Trifacil, 110 (Martin), 7 to 5, second; May Lou,
110 (Lilly), 15 to 1, third. Time—50%.

ETHERD RACE—Monigomery stakes, 51,000 added;
eighth. Cifford, 121 (Martin), 1 to 3, won; Yo
net value to the winner \$1,156; mile and an
Tambien, 120 (R. Williams), 5 to 2, second. Peytonia, 39; Keith, 50 to 1; third. Time—1:574.

FOURTH RACE—Selling; sween furlong. Ferrier, 110 (Martin), 1 to 2, won; General Ross, 109;
(J. Hill), 5 to 1, second; Simrock, 102 (Goodale), 4 to
1, third. Time—1:354.

FIFTH RACE—Handicap; one and one-sixteenth
miles. Enthusiast, 199 (Leigh), 5 to 2, won;
Prince Carl. 100 (H. Williams), 3 to 2, second;
King Lee, 118 (Overton), 3 to 2, third. Time—
1:50%.

Sixte Race—Three-quarters of a mile. Sena-

1:2016.
SixTH Race—Three-quarters of a mile. Senator Irby, 110 (Daly), 1 to 2, won; Oxford, 116
Judson), 3 to 1, second; Lady Gay, 105 (J. Hill),
5 to 1, third. Time—1:4734.

Sr. Louis, April 25.-At Madison to-day Ivanhoe and Aclojam were the only winners that were favorites. The attendan large, weather good and track fast. Results FIRST RACE—Five and one-balf furious Major Dripps won; Tradesman second; Seafoam third. Time—1:134.
SECOND RACE—Five and one-balf furiongal lyanhoe won; Faise second; Headlong third. Time—1:13. Time-1:13.

Third Race—Four furiongs. John McGarrigie
won; Apollo second; Agnes H. third. Time-59.
FOURTH RACE—Six and one-half furiongs.
Freedom won; Bushranger second; Col. Wheatley third. Time-1:27.
FIFTH RACE—Five and one-half furiongs. Acilolam won; Romeo second; My Partner third.

jam won; Romeo second; My Partner third. Time-1:1294.

SEXTH RACE-SEX and one-half furlongs. Uncle John won; Morgan G., second; Henry Jenkins third. Time-1:2794.

Entries for to-morrow at East St. Louis. Piesr RACE.—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Katle K., 195; Derringer, Florence Russell, Markwalden, Traymore, Stonetta, Clifton, Blackberry, 195 each; Dan Kurtz, Home Run, 110 each. SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Manola, 96; Hiram Argo, 100; I Dely, 101; Tom L. 199; Jagdine, 197; Silence, 197; Chartreuse, 197; Velox, 199; Wrestler, Ill; Asben, 112

dire. 107; Silence. 107; Chartreuse. 107; Velox, 109; Wrestler, 111; Asben, 112
THEO RACK-One-half of a mile. Maggie Barry, 20; Zenola. 91; Dr. Work. 20; Virgie D. 182; Extravagence. 105; I. H. Goodnight, 92; Iadar, 92; Flakewood, 99; Roseta. 93.
FOURTH RACE-Nine-sixteenths of a mile. Uintah. Hattle Mack. 11a. Allablaze. Oiga. 105 each; The Deacon. Ixion. Judge Post, Pottownome. Bill White, 110 each.
FIFTH RACE-Six furiousa. Galena. 83; Miss Mayma, Sallardine. Bill. Fernoy, 96 each; Yosemite, Twin Star, 101 each; Fornwood, Jack Richelleu, Brookwood. 104 each; Judge Cardwell, 107; Milt Young, Jersey, 110 each. Milt Young, Jersey, 110 each

Sixtu Hack-Five furiongs, Bora S. Furiong, 96
each: Fred Tarrall.100; El Paso, 107; Malaga, 104;
Noremarks, Pleetwood, 107, each; Bayard, 109;
Florence Shanka, 111; Knickerbocker, 116

Racing Results At Roby ROBT, April 24.-Summaries of to-day's

First Race-Five-eighths of a mile. Beb Wag ner won; Mary second; St. Albans third. Time -1:98.
SECOND RACE—One-half of a mile. Levina C.
won; Hay Tay second; Nat Goodwin third. Time

C.5446.
THIRD RACE — Nine-sixteenths of a mile.
ucinda won; Collonade second; Hyman third. FORTH RACE—Five-eighths of a mile. Outlook won: Dalyrian second: Text third. Time—1:074. FIFTH RACE—Nine-sixteenths of a mile. King-stock won: Ell second; Vevay third. Time—1:004.

won, Ell second, very des for to-morrow: or Race—One-half of a mile. Lady Kelly, or Race—One-half of a mile. Lady Kelly, Nat Goodwin, 94 each; Spades, 99; Meadows, Miss Dunn, 106 each; Lou Hicks, One Fifty, The Shark, 109 each; Basil Duke, Birl Barnes, McKeever, 114 each; National, 119. second Rack-Three-eighths of a mile. J. J.

Questor, 111 FOURTH HACE—Five-eighths of a mile. El-beron, 59: Fuero, 55: Mother of Pearl, 96; Mockahi, 59: Dago, 108; Tarquin, 108; Eagle Bird, 109, Skadi, M. FIFTH RACE—Thirteen-sixteenths of a mile. Theselore H. Red Star, Pat Malloy, jr. 50 each; Edith, Rock, 100 each; Sewanee, 105; Ulster, Mc-Michael, 110 each; Laurestan, 115.

Was on the Cigarette. This is the anti-cigarette pledge they are signing in New York city:

We, the undersigned, pupils of Grammar School, No. —, do hereby pledge ourselves upon oner: First-From this date to abstain from smoking cigarettes in any form and 22 years. 22 years. Second—To use all influence that we possess to Second—To use all influence that we possess to second—to use all influence that we possess to

Second—To use all influence that we possess to induce all public school boys and other boys of our acquaintance to give up and abstain from smoking cirareties until such boys shall attain the age of 21 years.

Third—By giving the pledge hereby made and by signing our tames to the above we constitute ourselves members of the Anti-Cigarette Smoking League of Grammar School, No. —, of the city of New York.

The Graham-Young Affair. The controversy between Col. Graham and Lieut.-Col. Young, both stationed at the Presidio, San Francisco, which has been a fruitful subject of discussion in army circles, has been settled by the action of Assistant Secretary Doe, in refusing to authorize a sourt martial, or even a court of inquiry.

Cavalry Drill at Fort Meyer.

A special and the last drill of the season in the riding hall of the four troops of cavalry at fort Myer will take place at 10 a. m., Friday, April 27. After May I drills, except ment weather, will be in the open from 9 to 11 a. m.

When Alfred Mayer, of the Bon Marche, opened the store yesterday morning, he discovered that some one had pried open the glass show-case in front of the store during the night and extracted about \$25 worth of

Building Permits Granted. Building permits were issued yesterday as ollows: W. J. Palmer, to build frame dwelling on Oak avenue. Takoma Park to cost \$5,000; C D. Darling, to build frame dwelling corner Forty-fourth and Lowell streets, Wesley Heights, to cest \$2,000; Richard Ough, to build frame dwelling on Hurst place, Whitehaven, to cost

An English Lesson. "After you," as the policeman said to the escaping sneak thief,
"Pardon me," as the criminal said to the

Governor. "Step this way, please," as the dancing master said to his class. "By, by," as the clerk said to the cus

"Ho, there," as the farmer said to his field "Take a chair," as the dentist said to his "You make me tired," as the hired girl said to the Monday washing.

"Drep in sometime," as the slot machine said to the nickel. "Call again," as the poker player said to the other poker player, "Get on to it," as the bieyele teacher said his nervous scholar. "Come around next week," as Thursday

"It's all up with you," as the sidewalk weeper said to the roof cleaner. "You're a corker," as the brewer said to "That's the end of it," as the boarder said

RETRIBUTION.

Relentlessly though viewlessly it stalks, The awful simulacrum of a sin. Behind the sinner; sorrow cannot win Its mercy, no repentance balks

Its following in all th' offender's walks In anchorite retirement, city's din, And thro' the voice of conscience talks. And when success within the sinner's grasp Is almost held; when life's most fair,

And all his prospects wear a rosy glow; When his most prized ideal he would clasp Then falls its swift, annihilating blow

KELLEY AND COXEY. The Commander-in-Chief of the Industria

OMANA, Nob., April 22, 1894. The plutocrats do just what we want them to do to make votes for us. They quarantined Gen. Kelley and his army at Council Bluffs, kept them out in cold and sleet until the whole West be-came aroused, and war was about declared. won the admiration of all the people, regardless of party. His discipline is perfect. His com-mand are, many of them, old soldiers, and they are peaceable, law-abiding people. After our Omain workingmen had captured a train he re-fused to take it. The action of the Governor of lows, who was disbarred by the Pension Office for robbing old soldiers, has aroused a storm of indignation.

for robbing old soldiers, has aroused a storm of indignation.

It was demonstrated that the men who are owned by the John Sherman, Tom Reed, McKinley, and Allison Republicans are as dead to human sympathy as the Grover Cleveland, Carlisle, Breckinridge, Wall Street Democracy, You can announce to your readers that the foolish policy pursued toward Cozey and his army will recruit it 10,000 fold. Last Fall when I was at Canton, Ohio, 1 met Coxey, who wanted a speaker for Massillin. I sent for Carl Brown, who was then in Chicago. Brown was and is an industrial legion recruiting officer and promptly reported for duty and has been with Coxey ever since. Both Brown and Coxey are gentlemen, men of honor, and are not anarchists in any sense.

gentlemen, men or nonor, and sists in any sense.

They both have wonderful control over a crowd. Will enlist none but reliable, honest men, and will tolerate no act of violence from any of their men. They simply desire to present a living petition to the Czar at Washington and his satellites in the Republican lington and his satellites in the Republican Will Democratic party opposition will ngton and his satellites in the Republican and Democratic party opposition will may swell the army. The Joe Hawley orand of statesmen will not intimidate them. know a little about Hawley's army record from its own regiment, and it is safe to say he will be thartford when the army enters Washington. It is an army of peace. We mean to win with the ballot.

the ballot.

The people in Washington are in no more danger than when the Grand Army invaded it at the grand encampment, but let blood be spilled by the minions of the money power and spilled by the minions or no-no one can fortell the result. All the naviesa deeds, the violations of the con-stitution, the oppression and tyranny have so far been committed by the money kings. PAUL VAN DERVOORT.

Comparisons With Coxey.
PARTHENON HEIGHTS, Md., April 24, 1804.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Like children playing with fire, the Washing ton press (THE TIMES excepted) has been treat-ing the Coxey movement with levity, and even the most notorious paper of the vampire sort comes to us Sunday morning from New York with a flaring cartoon entitled Don Quixote. Will you allow a serious men to say that this uprising of the people from California to Massa-

uprising of the people from California to Massachusetts means "more than their philosophy hath dreampt of."

The French revolution was inaugurated by "tramps" (if you pleases to name them), marchfrom Marseilles to Faris—the Gordon riots in London were at first ridiculed; but suddenly "all faces gathered blackness." John Brown at Harper's Ferry was another Don Quixote, with an earthquake behind him—a "higher law" than the Constitution had been proclaimed by William H. Seward, and we are still living under that proclamation. It swept the South with a beasom of destruction, and now threatens its authors with ruin; but "they who sew to the wind shall reap the whirtwinds."

Your wise Commissioners, instructed by Sens-

beasom of destruction, and now threatens its authors with ruin; but "they who sew to the wind shall resp the whirlwinds."

Your wise Commissioners, instructed by Senators and Congressmen, have issued their proclamation to Coxey—no organized body can parade on the Capitol grounds. Did they ever hear of a snake that could fall to pieces, and unite itself at will? Then pray tell us what is to hinder ten thousand American citizens from going individually, without any apparent organization to the very rotunda and to every lobby, where the Wall street army presides. These individuals, at the blast of a pie-brock could reunite in the very Capitol—on its grounds, and hold them against the world, especially if they should string those sacred Egyptian cats of the Senate and House along their front. Who would dare to fire upon them?

Bledstone would be Robespeare, Cleveland could mugwamp into Danton, while Allen and Peffer could play Marrat and Charlotte Cordey, Madame Surrat was written as the late war closed, but its prophecies herewith (pages 15 and 105) might suggest that the author of that unpopular drama was either a rain crow or a wise goose to tell what way the winds would blow.

Hear Jeff Davis from a balcony in Richmond: "Should our last army go down in battle our cause will still survive. The whole world now combined against us may conquer on the field, but the brave and true men of the North, threatened by a raging commune, will clamor for constitutional safeguards and be compelled to call upon our sons in peaceful armor, or, if need be, with the sword—perhaps upon oursolves to fight for constitutional Hiberty and for the rights of man."

The Coxey Movement.

The Coxey Movement.

To the Editor of THE TIMES: Coxey demands the passage of a measure appropriating \$500,000,000 for the improvement of roads, this sum to be met by an issue of national notes, which are to be a legal tender for all debts and to be receivable in payment for all public dues. There is no doubt but that such the would be "as good as gold," at least there an immense number of people who think so. In tracing out the economic effect of such a In tracing out the economic effect of such a measure we find that it would give employment to all our unemployed and that wages would rise. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished; but what then?

The effect of improved roads would certainly the effect of improved roads would certainly enhance the price and root of lands adjacent thereto, and with such enhanced price and rent wages would inevitably fail to a point lower than they now are and many more peopld would be thrown out of employment than at present. After an era of prosperity would come a period of financial and industrial depression more interest and bitter than the present. Is there no. After an era of prosperity would come a period of financial and industrial depression more intense and bitter than the present. Is there no adequate remedy then for this evil which is threatening the very foundation of civilization. I think there is, It is this. Pass the bill with an amendment providing that a tax equal to 85 per capita be laid on the various states and territories, to be collected through the assessment of lands therein exclusive of the improvement of the improvement of the class of property that would reap all the benefit of it, and the tax would tend to reduce the price and rent of land, and in this way the only bad economic effect that would accrue from the measure would be completely counteracted.

Let Congress "take the bull by the horns" and have the courage to promptly pass such a bill, and out of the prosperity that will immediately spring from adversity will come such a protound and widespread sense of gratitude that no man who supported the bill will fall of re-election.

That stateman is the wisest, greatest and best who, setting aside petry considerations, does the one thing that will accomplish the object the people desire. That politician is the mest powerful who, instead of waiting for a "demand" for the passage of a particular measure, enacts it into law because it will obtain the demand.

mest powerful who, instead of waiting for a mand for the passage of a particular measure anacts it hill obtain the sired object.

Will the Military Shoot?

To the Editor of THE TIMES: The military forces of the District may soon be called upon to decide that question. The idea that a soldier is a mere subservie machine is exploded. The soldier of today is, or ought to be, an intelligent man. He knows, if he knows anything, that the men coming here in a few days are not cutthroate and villains. Their object is not to rob and plunder. They come as brothers, as fellow workmen. No doubt most of them would do valiant duty and defend their country's flag willingly in case of necessity; many of them have done so.

No officer should compel a soldier to fire in support of a wrong principle. There is no nobility in such an act.

Suppose a vote were taken by the readers of THE TIMES, many of whom, no doubt, are members of the militia, as to whether their moral duty would be to use their weapons to slay their unfortunate brethren out of employment at the command of superior officers. Would their moral courage as American cilizens not be exemplified by refusing to fire?

The regular army is composed mainly of fine specimens of American mankind, thanks to the improved system of enlistment. Let the query be addressed to them as well. The Fort Meyer and Washington barracks troops certainly read THE TIMES.

Many a regular sympathizes with his tolling brothers outside the ranks, as I know from experience of the ranks, as I know from experience of the ranks, as I know from experience of the country of the ranks, as I know from experience of the country of the ranks, as I know from experience of the country of the ranks, as I know from experience of the country of the ranks, as I know from experience of the country of the ranks, as I know from experience of the country of the ranks, as I know from experience of the country of the ranks of the ranks, as I know from experience of the country of the ranks of the ranks, as I know from experience of the ranks of the country of the ranks of the ranks, as I know from experience of the ranks machine is exploded. The soldier of to-day is.

Prof. Gleason's Opening.

The famous horse tamer, Prof. O. R. Gleason.
will be at Convention Hall Friday and Saturday of this week. On his former visit to Washington houses all the time, so undoubtedly his busines houses all the time, so undoubtedly his business here for these two nights will be very big. An elegant programme has been secured for the opening night. No. 1, a pair of thoroughbred horses, very nervous and have runsway. No. 2, a horse afraid of music, and all noises, and a very bad halter-puiler. No. 3, a bad boiter and plunger. No. 4. Ugly Mary. Nos. 5 and 6, two very dangerous and wicked kickers, without a doubt, the worst in this section of the country.

The star of the evening will be the handling of Ugly Mary. This animal comes from Maryland, and is a fine-looking, high-life animal. Sae has never been driven in single harness. For the and is a fine-looking, high-life animal. She has never been driven in single harness. For the past four months they have not been able to drive her double or even put the harness on. She has had her own way so long that she will make a hard fight for victory when brought into the ring on Friday evening.

Electrical Units.

A hearing was accorded to Prof. Menden hall, of the Coast and Geodetic Survey yester day in the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, in behalf of the bill enacting into Measures, in bohaif of the bill enacting into law the provision for eight units of electri-cal measure agreed on by the electrical con-gress at the world's fair. Prof. Meadenhall presented letters to show that the units were layored by electricians and electrical com-panies throughout the United States.

Taking Care of

Little Girls' Hair, Nothing is more becoming to the piquan ace of a little girl than short hair—either the loose curls that are the natural heritage o many small misses or the straight hair which falls to the lot of others, trimmed close, says

many small misses or the straight hair which falls to the lot of others, trimmed close, says the New York Times. It is a relief to the child in the Summer, and all the year 'round is a sensible way that she should wear her hair. When she reaches the age of 7 or 8 if should be permitted to grow, the ends only being trimmed thereafter. At 18 the beauty of her hair will largely depend upon the care bestowed upon it in the matter of brushing cleansing and the like during the ten year following its being permitted to grow.

Too much washing, especially in borax or ammonia water, is very drying and enfeebling to the hair. Use these drugs on the brushes, keeping them scrupplously clean, and let them in turn brush out the dust from the hair, very occasionally cleaning the scalp and hair with the white of an egg, followed by careful rinsing in tepid water and thorough drying. As soon as its length will permit, the girl's hair may be braided. This is preferable to letting it fly—a practice that roughens and breaks it, making uneven ends. Tangles should never be combed out; always brushed. The tearing out of a little knot or snarl of hair with a comb, which many girls think the only way to do, is atrocious. Perseverance in brushing will unravel the most obstinate snarl—not by removing the lock bodily, as with a comb, but by separating the hairs, and really untying the knot.

Pretty shell classy, held by a shell pin, are to be had to connect either the loose braid or three drooping curis at the nape of the neck, or bows may be used.

It is an additional word of advice to mothers to watch the condition of a child's hair as an index of its health. Its lusteriess

It is an additional word of advice to mothers to watch the condition of a child's hair as an index of its health. Its lusterless hair, brittle, and with a tendency to fall out, evidences want of nutrition at the roots, which in its turn denotes a physical degeneration of some sort. Often attention to diet, ventilation of sleeping rooms, exercise, and other aids to a better physical condition will first show in an improvement in the hair.

WHY MARY ANDERSON LEFT THE STAGE.

Until Mary Anderson's own memoirs are published, says United States Consul General Ben. H. Ridgely, writing in the May Southern Magazine (Louisville), the world will never quite understand why she deliberately renounced these seemingly irrisistible fascinations for the commonplaces of matrimony and a modest home, conditions that seem at once tedious and impossible to the average being while standing in the dazzling light of a universally acknowledged fame. And those who worship money will never cease to wonder why this young woman was so indifferent to the golden god as to give up a calling that assured her at least one hundred thousand dollars every year.

They will wonder why she was willing to quit with a half inilion or less when she might have had a million and a half or more. It was not an impulse, because for all least a year before her retirement, she had declared her intention to that end. It was not religious fanaticism, for she never had any thought of entering a convent; and it was not wholly with a view to matrimony, for whether she had marately renounced these seemingly irrisistible

wiew to matrimony, for whether she had mar-ried Mr. de Navarro or not it was her unalter-able determination to leave the stage. So I shall leave it for Mary Anderson herself to tell— as she will do in the memours which she has been writing with her own hand, and which will soon be in the hands of the publisher— why she polyanger carred to stand in her owner. will soon be in the hands of the publisher— why she no longer cared to stand in her great-ness before the public view. She left it with the respect and affection of the profession whose admiration she had compelled, her genius acknowledged by the entire English-speaking world. Neither among actors, writers, statesmen, nor scholars can the point to a professional career that was m lofty and more honorable.

Mothers as Examples.

Not every mother thinks at all as she goes about her daily task, her little ones tagging at her heels, that then they are getting their first character lessons and are forming the first character lessons and are forming the habits of a lifetime. It is then they learn to be patient and brave or fretful and cowardly. It is then they learn to think kindly of people or to be suspicious and selfish. It is the mother who teaches good manners, and she cannot teach them by making a politic thing of it. The child is too shrewd for that. He will soon learn that he cannot be politic here and rude there and suit his manner to his company; but if that dear and gentle mother tries to make her little ones feel that they are in a world full of brothers and sisters, that everybody is in a sweet sense kin, why, then everybody is in a sweet sense kin, why the politeness comes out as a flower and is as natural as breathing.

Tie Your Shoes. "Oh, dear! What a nuisance! Your shoe are always untying, and there's our car coming." Result, fuss and bad temper. Though a shoestring is a very easy thing to tie, not one person knows how to do it. We all know how to tie a bow and of what a bow consistative loops and a knot in the middle. Now, suppose, before you tighten your bow, and while you still have a loop in each hand, you take the loop in your right hand and pass it through the knot in the middle. Now go your usual way and give both loops a good hard tag to tighten them and there you are! No more untited shoe strings. No more lost ears. When you want to unfustem it take one of the tag ends in your hand, give a good pull, and the thing is done, or rather undone. ing." Result, fuss and bad temper. Though

The unmarried women of Winchester, Ky. have formed a "Matrimonial Club." Each girl pays \$1 as initiation fee and 25 cents weekly dues. On marriage a member of the club gets \$50 from the treasury. Girls known to be engaged, or to have two or more beaux, are not allowed to join. The badge of the order is an orange ribbon pinned with a shepherd's crook, but as it is not worn openly

Fashion Fancies. Bodices continue to be extremely profuse in trimmings and adornments. The very latest is a great many waists of different materials for one shirt,

the young men have no way of protecting

Dotted Swiss muslin still holds its popular-ity for Summer tollettes, and the organdies are exquisite. Fashion has decided on embroideries, jeta, and handsome antique laces. Now if it will only stay there for a time we will be satisfied. The Summer season is going to be a slik season, and from the variety shown there will not be any trouble in being suited. Ging-hams, of course, are always prevailing for

outdoor costumes, and this sea shown in every possible shade. Don't buy suburban proper-

ty until you have seen "Del Ray."

We expect another "St. Elmo" rush on opening day, Saturday, May 5.

Wood, Harmon & Co. NEW YORK BUFFET. 405 TENTH STREET NORTHWEST. 3mo



tracted while under the influence of an annesthetic, you to the method. There is no objection that can be raised to our method—no anne-thetics, no pain. You retain your senses all the time. Ex-

Evans Dental Parlors. 1217 Pa. Ave. N. W.